BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE STRAW HAT SEASON. - Summer has But STRAY intensity, and, commencing so late, will probably be prolonged, so far as temperature in concerned, beyond the date of its termination in the Almanac. Genit would, therefore, suggest an inspection of his ample warm weather stock of Panamas, Straws, &c., which are now selling several per cent. under his ordinary prices, GENIN, 214 Broadway.

A Correction FROM GENIN!-A friendly editorial in the Herald referred to the GENIN HAT as a five dollar Hat. It was merely a slip of the pen, or of the types or of the memory. GENIN adheres still to the old figure, four dollars, although he makes a five dollar hat for the money.

BEWARE OF SUN STROKES .- There is no HEWARE OF SUN STROKES.—There is no protection against a sun stroke equal to that afforded by one of KNOX's light, elegant Summer Beavers, or superb Pausmas. In fact, there is not a hat in his establishment that may not be warranted sun proof. It is the weight and pressure of heavy hats that produce half the "oppression of the brain" we read of People that have any brains, and wish to kepthem cool and unexcited, should cover them with one of the Knox fabre. There is as much difference between one of his Rocky Mountain Beavers and some that are sold twenty per cent higher, as there is between a refrigerator and a furnace. This is a day of excitement. The American who did not feel some heat in his blood on that day would be only half an American. We therefore advise all our patrottofellow estreems to let Knox attend to their heads to day. Once fixed with one of his unexceptionables, their cranisms are sure to be as cool as excumbers, however warm their hearts may be. Remember KNOX's 128 Fulton 49.

The HAT FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Parkrow, for style and quality of produstion cannot be approached by any other establishment. Their pride is in their business, and the great superiority of their goods is gaining for them an immense celebrity.

N. B.—The increasing pairconage which flows in upon the Union has induced tricky occulators to flich their name of Union "for the purpose of deceiving those friendly to their principles. Beware of them. The true Union store is located at 11 Park-row, opposite the Aster House.

Summer Hats in their variety, consisting in part of Drah Beaver, French Pearl, Panama, Straw, &c., unsurpassed by any, at the one price store, 12 & J. W. KELLOGO.

Those that want a good Watch, or Jewelry or Silverware of the standard of dollars, will fine at their interest to call on SQUIRE & BROTHER, 37 Faltonst, and 182 Bowery, for they have just received new goods, and by the increase of their business they have been obliged to enlarge their Falton-st, store. They are determined to continue to make it the interest of all to deal with them by importing their own goods. No losses by credit for cash only is the motto.

Fourth of July Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Pumps and Low Shoes to be had in great unundance minds in the best and handsomest styles, at BROOKS'S New York Boot and Shoe Emporium, 10 Fulton at, the cheapes place in the city to get a good article made in the nextest possible manner of the best French leather.

To GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION .-Clumsy, ill-fitting Shirts are dear at any price. None such have ever left or will ever be permitted to leave GREEN's Establishment, No. I Astor House. His system of fitting is mallible, the style of his Shirts matchless. One purchase at GREEN's and you become a permanent customer.

CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES .- 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st, will be the scene of great ex-citement to-day. Hundreds will stop to admire the wonderfu Daguerrootype Miniatures recently made by Root's new improvement in the art. Process patented. Splendid spe-timens in the gallery walk. No charge for admission.

Of course those who wish a fair share of the custom of the country, will invite it. It can be done in the true modern style, and with the best results, through V. B. Palmer's Alvertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

A THING WORTH KNOWING .- The glorious Fourth is approaching, and fireworks will be the ord of the day, and accidents will follow in course! With a box of Dalley's genuine Extractor, you may bid defan to all the fire-crackers in creation, for it is the only remeshapor that checks and subdues almost instantaneously it scatest pain resulting from Burns and Scalds. Proprietos Depot, 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st. H. Dalley

The behalf of the "Hayward Rubber Co. Newark India Rubber Co., L. Cander. Ford & Co. Shor Associates, and Others."—A well known irresponsible individual, with a lawyer's cunning, shapes an advertmented to appear as if issued by the above parties. The words "in behalf of" cinningly relieves responsible parties from consequences of libel. The not true that Infringe Goodyear's parent—my goods are made by my own patents—mobely uses Goodyear's patent. The Jury ht Trenton, before Judge Giner, in the United States Cour, triumphantly puts the seal upon that stale falsehood. One of the issues tried by the Jury, charged me with using Goodyear's patent, and the verdict and indement was in my favor, and there was fur one trial. I have 17 patents many of which are pira'ed by the combination, and my snits hagainst Goodyear, Ford, Newark Co., "Union Co., and others, will be brought to trial as soon as possible. All published attacks and libels on me emanate from Wm. Judson, against whom I have suits for libel. My goods are better, cheaper, and handsomer than any in the market, and I thank the combination for advertising them.

Manofacturer of India Rubber goods, and sole owner of 17 patents in the rubber business.

Notice —To, the subscribers of the In behalf of the "HAYWARD RUBBER

NOTICE.—To the subscribers of the AMERICAN PIANOFORTE COMPANY, No. 1—At the first regular meeting of the subscribers of the A. P. Co. held at the Coliseum Rossis, 450 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, July 3, Dr. J. W. HAUMERT was appointed President, and the Solicitor of the Society, Secretary protein. The fallowing resolutions were proposed and adopted.

1. That the Articles of Assectation, together with the lease, release, and stipulations of limited hability be assected.

1. That the Allicies of Association, described lease, release, and stipulations of limited habitity be ascepted.

2. That a Committee for Auditing and Passing the accounts of the Company be appointed.

3. That a Committee to appointed to draft additional By Laws, and Rules for the business of the Company, to be approved at the next meeting, appointed for the 16th inst.

4. That a Committee of Investigation (to investigate the references of the party obtaining passession of the first Panol be appointed.

These Committees were duly elected from the members present

Trace Community of the funds in hand (necessary to redeem one share, and to deliver one Pians, at the price stated, \$300,) be disposed of.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the chaice for possession being put up at auction, (according to articles of aggreenent), the first Piano was awarded to Mr., C.—, of Pacific st. Brooklyn, at a monthly premium of \$3, and a bonus, to decale between him and another bidder of

and a bonus, to decale between him and another todder of a similar amount of premium.

6. That the meeting adjoint to Thursday evening, the toth inst., to meet at the Office, 249 Broadway, at 74 o'clock.

By order of the Secretary,

A. W. Jocklyn. Trustees.

The Instrument was selected on the following day.

July 3, from the stock of Dubous & Warriner. The subscribers not present, and the public generally can gain every information at the Office of the Company, 259 Broadway. KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

-Cures are the best quarantees of a medicine's usefulness. To a availitude of these, with names, dates and residence, in this city and elsewhere, the proprietor of this preparation will take pleasure in directing the attention of their friends and the public. As far as he knows, it has never been taken in vain in cases of general detainty, fits of Nervous Depression, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion or any other complaint attributable to a disordered stomach or irregular secretions. General Depot, 36? Hudson. 36 cents pur bottle.

F. ii. SMITH offers for sale at 191 Front st., up stairs, 4 doors below Fulton-st., a general assortment of PHEXWORKS, of the best quality, at reduced prices, which being of his own manufacture can confidently be warranted. Also Fire Crackers at the lowest market rates. Dealers and others are invited to examine the stock. jet3 ist.

See advertisement of BARRITI'S

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists of Publishers, Clinton Hall 121 Nassan-st. near the Park.

SUMMER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES. -We are selling off our stock of Men's and Boy's Clothe-ing at very low prices, to make room for our stock of Win-ter goods. N. B. -Large stock of Linen Coats, cheap for cash. Boughton & KNAPP, 33 Manden-lane. 1023 51MWAF*

THE WONDERFUL INFANT DRUMMER AND THE WONDERFUL INFANT DRUMBER AND WRISTLER OF GEORGIA —This wonderful Infant will give three Concerts at Stoppain Hall, corner of Broadway and Walker street, on the Evenangs of the 2d, 3d and 4th of July. This truly astenishing child, aged 2 years and 4 months, made his first appearance at the Broadway Tabernacle on Friday evening, June 27, and was received with shouts of appliance, producing intense excitement. It is the solicitation of many who were unable to gain admittance, he is induced to give three Concerts previous leaving the city. In addition to the performance of the Infant Drummer there will be a Vocal and Instrumental Lisle, a young and fascinating Vocalist of 3 years. Admittance TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Pickets for sale at all the principal Music and Book Stores, and at the door, 1923:

To our Readers .- You have no reason to complain now of being annoyed with ra's, mice, cock-roaches, bedbuss, &c. for Costan has an Exterminator that is sure and unfailable. It leaves no smell or misance 124t* Costan's Exterminator Depot, 4st Broadway, N.Y.

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The New York Course and Each Publishers to their improved Type and Sterestype Plates, Re. The improvement coassets in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third adhitional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, accessing to contend to the proper over type metal, which, accessing to contend to the proper over type metal, which accessing to contend to the proper over type metal, which accessing to contend to the proper over type metal, which accessing to contend to the proper over type metal, which accessing the company have secured letters patient for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, a North Williams-t, New York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type. New York Courter and Esquirer: New York Daily Tolloune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union, Boston Pretorial Drawing-Room Companion; New York Organ, and others.

NEWTON COMPANY.

SNOrth Williams-t, N. Y.

CENTERMEN S.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First uality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linet coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Luster do, ingle milled Cassimere, Merino, Bombarine and Drilline Pantalsons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marseiller with a large and moderate prices.

sts. at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & Co., 221 Broadway.

American Hotel

SUGAR AT REDUCED PRICES .- Best Crush Sugar, 8, 2d 7 lbs.; N. O. Sugar, 2s, 6d and 3s, 7 lbs.; Leat Oolong Tea, 4s, lb.; good Green Tea, 4s; best Green Tea, 6s; a good Coffee, 10 cents; best Java Coffee, is at Coods sent to all parts of the City or Brooklyn, free of Charge. A Parken, 2tt Froeme, car Ludlowed. 112 2th

HAMMOCKS!—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 2. 4 and 3 Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several basic superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

THE ROLL, GRAND MARCH, HAIL COLUM-THE ROLL, GRAND MARCH, HAIL COLUM-BIA, YANKER DOGDLE, &c., &c., —INPANT DRUMMER AND WHISTLER, OF GEORGIA. —At the solication of many fam-ilies who are desirous that their children should witness the performance of this truly wonderful Child, aged 2 years and 4 months, he will, in addition to his evening performance, gree a Concert on the afternoon of the 4th of July, at 3 o'clock, assisted by the popular little vocalist Miss Louisa I.sie, aged 5 years, and others, at Stoppani Hall. 38 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. Admittance for indies and children One Shilling.

Now's THE TIME.

Now's the time and now's the hour All the crevices to scour, Vielding up to LVON's power All the insect race.

Dust his manne powder o'er Ceiling, wensoot, wall and floor; Bel-bugs fail to rise no more, Broaches strew the place.

Sprend his famed magnotic pills, And rats, mice—those placy this Soon shall die in rooms, barns, mills, Leaving not a trace.

Depot for LVON's Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broadway

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1851.

To Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nasson-sts, opposite the City Hall Price Secants a month, payable in advance.

For Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, will leave this port TO-MORROW, at noon, for Liverpool. The Seni-Weekly Tribune, containing the latest news, can be had at the Desk tomorrow morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing

To As usual on occasion of the National Holyday, we shall issue no paper this afternoon or to-morrow morning. Our regular Evening Editions will be published to-morrow afternoon.

The Legislature.

The Canal bill was considered in the As-SEMBLY yesterday. Several amendments were proposed and rejected, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The SENATE concurred in the Assembly's Resolution to adjourn on the 10th inst.

The advices from California, received vesterday by the Prometheus, are every way favorable. San Francisco seems to have almost entirely recovered from the shock of the late conflagration; the burnt district was being restored with a rapidity surpassing all previous examples of Californian energy, and business, far from being prostrated by so terrible a blow, had resuined its former activity. From the interior the accounts are no less cheering. Stockton keeps pace with San Francisco in the work of restoration, and the mining communities, having given up their nomadic and precarious habits, are being rewarded by a steady and substantial return for their labors. The accounts from the quartz vein on Carson's Creek, (the scene of the \$300,000 blast,) continue to be of the same marvellous character, and yet their authenticity can hardly be questioned.

Both political parties are fairly in the field with their candidates and their platforms, for the coming State election. The harmony which marks the proceedings of the Whig Convention gives good promise of the result of the campaign. With the exception of Maj. Redding, whom they have nominated for Governor, and Messrs. Kewen and Morse, for Congress, we are unacquainted with their candidates. Those gentlemen, however, are of unquestionable character and abilities, and are well known throughout the State. We have little doubt that Maj. Redding, at least, will be elected.

Gen. Morehead's expedition against Lower California has been disabled, from two very natural eauses-want of money and of confidence in the leader. For the present there | mocracy. is no reason to apprehend any invasion of the Peninsula, though, as there are influences at work outside of California, this will probably not be the last attempt. As we surmised, in an article published in The Tribune a few days ago, a separate party has been organized for the march upon Sonora. For this undertaking, there can be no other result than defeat.

Our Fourth of July Oration. FRILLOW-CITIZENS:

Seventy-five years ago this Republic set up on its own account. In these threequarters of a century it has grown fast and far. Ithas enlarged its territory, increased its population, got rich and powerful. History has no other example of a nation attaining such a position in so short a time.

No doubt our grandfathers who began this work were great and good men; no doubt their sons, who continued it, were great and good also; no doubt we, their grandsons, also have our merits. But we should do well not to think too much about them. If Americans have a fault, Fellow-Citizens, it is a slight disposition to National vanity. To be sure, though rather young and green in life, we are not alone among nations in this little failing. Besides, it has its good side; it contributes to our faith in our own abilities and destiny, which is a very useful sort of faith. -

It is probable that many of you will this day be favored with other speeches than the present. It is, then, unnecessary for us to descant in superfine rhetoric upon the timeworn themes of the occasion. Let us rather endeavor to suggest a thing or two which every orator may not be led to dwell upon.

Fellow-Citizens, if this anniversary have any special worth, it is because it commemorates a great triumph of Human Liberty. To Liberty let it then be sacred. This American Union is a blessing for which we may well thank God. It is such because its end and aim is Freedom and the elevation of Man. But when ingenious and eloquent declaimers tell you that this republic is the great exemplar of freedom among the nations of the earth, recollect that Four Millions of human beings are held in slavery beneath its flag.

And when they chant the praises of combeen the means of cleaning out that channel to promise and wax warm over the grandeur an additional depth of nine feet? We believe I to me revolting. Carriages shattered and overand the necessity of Slave-catching, it may

not be impertinent to inquire what is the higher prescription of religion and humanity in that matter, and whether a man could betray a fugitive and not afterward feel himself covered with shame and nauseated with disgust at his own conduct.

And when they exalt the glories of the Fugitive Slave Law remember that those who invented and made it were afraid to make a jury trial one of its features. Reflect then, whether an American, on the anniversary of Independence, can cherish a party respect for a law so cowardly and ty-

It is all in vain, Fellow Citizens; Slavery is not Freedom, nor Freedom Slavery. and all the toils of all the sophists cannot

confound the two. You will also hear more or less about the Union and the dangers whence it has been extricated with great expense of patriotic pains, and into which there is an awful possibility that it may fall again. As to the past danger you will feel as much terror as you can. But don't forget that this Union was no chance product, that it grew out of the nature of the case and the wants of the intelligent, practical, sensible people who concurred in its foundation, and that had it tion. The great body of the People were ever not been formed when it was, it would have come afterward, possibly without any slavery compromise. Don't forget that they who hold up to you the example of the South American Republics by way of scare-crow and bug-bear, talk the most desperate flummery, and also that a great deal of the alarm about the contingent downfall and decline of this country, put forth in words of gathered gloom by great men and little men, is flum-

mery likewise. Fellow Citizens, this is a democratic land, but it is only partially democratic. Democracy is in our political, but not in our social institutions. The former are on a new model, the latter too much copied from the old aristocratic world. But if demoeracy be what we believe, it must have a. wider and more perfect application. It must create a new social as well as a new political system. It must reform the relations of labor, of property and of social life, nor stop till all servitude, all eastes, all inequality of privileges have disappeared to give place to integral liberty, justice and fraternal cooperative relations. Such is the essential meaning of this anniversary. Do you think this a hard saying? It may be to those who have not learned that democracy signifies anything except on elec-

But do you ask how this great change is coming about, and what you can do to help it on? It is coming in every way. Whatever improves, strengthens and educates the people; whatever incites in them a higher sense of manliness and of right; whatever confers on them new means of producing wealth and of transportation and intercourse; whatever breaks down the prejudices of thoughtless Conservatism and prompts to mental activity and movement; whatever favors new ideas and institutions; all these forward the peaceful revolution through which the United States is passing, and you, if you will, may aid the work. But whether you do or not, it will go on. It is the destiny of America. The signs are all around you. You may rejoice or lament, but the fact you cannot elude. We are going on rapidly toward a Social De-

-Finally, fellow-citizens, a word with with you personally, whatever be your opinions as to these things: Will you not to-day do the utmost in your power to rescue this beloved anniversary from the drunkenness and brutality which so often attend and disgrace it?

The Enlargement of the Battery.

One of the objections most industriously urged against this measure seems to us altogether mistaken. We mean that it will derange and injure the harbor. We cannot see how the extension of the Battery can possibly obstruct the channel of the rivers, by the creation of sand bars or deposits of mud in them. It will still be shut in as now by long piers on each side projecting out beyond the point to which the enlargement is proposed to be carried, controlling by the action of the tide, and giving direction to the current in the rivers. The eddy or slackwater, which now makes in front of the Battery, will be but very partially changed, and the current which will pass round the new front, can be but a trifle stronger than that which passes round the present front. This must be so, since the Battery will not be extended beyond the piers at each end, into the strong tide, but will fall within them, leaving the water to be regulated and controlled by piers already built. Therefore the effect the Enlargement will have on the tide will be but little, and that little will not be to injure, but rather to improve the harbor.

Should the Battery be extended out beyond the long piers which now flank its sides, and should its entire unobstructed front be permitted to be washed by a strong tide, the effect, if any at all, upon the channel of the Rivers, would be, not to derange and destroy, but to deepen and widen. and thus regulate and improve them. The channel of a river is naturally deepest and cleanest where the river is narrowest and the current strongest, and sand bars, deposits of mud, and debris of every kind, will almost invariably be found cleared out of the channel, where the current is strongest, and left in bays, eddies, and places where it is slackest and weakest. Hence the shoals and vast deposits of mud under and along the Jersey shore, and in all the coves, bays, inlets and creeks, with which the great New-York bay abounds. We think the United States Government constructed a circular or semi-circular corn crib dock in the Wallabout, including in it a space of some acres, and filled it in, for the purpose of breaking the eddy which made in that wey. Around this dock the tide might sweep. and thereby help to make a channel and keep it clear. Has not the narrowing of Butterintik channel by the building of the Atlantic Dock. and the extension of piers on the Brooklyn side.

that the waters of the Hudson, in connection with those of the Sound, will henceforth, as they have ever done, find their way to the oceathrough a channel broad and deep, of their own making, and we are therefore, firm and decided in our opinion, that the Enlargement of the Battery will, if it have any effect at all on our harbor, be that of an improvement.

GLANCES AT EUROPF ... No. XVIII. THE PALACES OF FRANCE. Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune Pages, Monday, June 16.

long the most obsolutely governed and the mosloyally infatuated among the great Nations of Europe. Her cure of the dust-licking distemper was Homeopathic and somewhat slow, but it seems to be thorough and abiding. Those who talk of the National passion for that bloody phantom Glory-for Battle and Conquest-speak of what was, rather than of what is, and which, even in its palmiest days, was rather a penchant of the stocratic caste than a characteristic of the ation. The Nobles of course loved War, for it was their high road to Royal favor, to station nd renown; all the spoils of victory enured to France rushed to arms in 1793 to defend the National liberties and soil, yet Napoleon, in the ranks of his legions by the abhorred Conscripthen averse to the din of the camp and ed disaster and bitter humiliation which peaceful than France. Her Millions profoundly sympathise with their brethren of Germany, Italy and Hungary, groaning beneath the heavy voke of the Autocrat and his vassals; but they realize that the deliverance of Nations must mainly be wrought out from within, and they would much rather aid the subject Nations to recover their rights by the influence of example and of a Free Press than by casting the sword of Brennus into the scale where their liberties and happiness hang balanced and weighed down b the ambition and pride of their despots. The es tablishment of the Democratic and Social Republic is the appointed end of war in Europa It will not erase the boundaries of Nations, by those boundaries will no longer be overshadowi by confronted legions, and they will be free from the monster nuisance of Passports. Ther each other, as now, in Letters, Arts and Products, but no longer in the hideous work of de facing and desecrating the image of God: for Liberty will have enlightened and Fraternity united them, and a permanent Congress of Naference which may from time to time arise -Freedom, Intelligence and Peace are natural kindred; the ancient Republics were Military and aggressive only because they tolerated and cherished Human Slavery; and it is this which recently fomented hostilities between the two Republics of North America, and now impotently threatens the internal peace of our own. Lab-erty, if thorough and consistent, always did and must incline to Peace , while Despotism, being founded in and only maintainable by Force, inev stably fosters a martial spirit, organizes Standing Armies, and finds delight and security in War.

- These reflections have been recalled by my walks through several of the late Royal (now National) Palaces of France, the most striking monuments which endure of long ages of absolute kingly sway. How many there are of these Palaces I have forgotten or never knew; but, recall the names of the Laxembourg, the Tuile ries, the Elysée Bourbon, St. Germains, St. Cloud, Versailles, Mendon, and Ramboudle These do not include the Palais Royal, which was built by the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family, nor any of the spacious edifices crected for the several Ministers of State and for the transaction of public business. The Palaces I have named were all constructed from time to time to serve as residences for the ten to thirty persons recognized as of the blood Royal moved from one to the other as convenience or whim may have suggested. They are generally very spacious, probably averaging one to two hundred apartments each, all constructed of the best materials and furnished and adorned with the most lavish disregard of cost. I roughly es timate the cost of these Palaces, if they were now to be built and furnished in this style, at One Hundred Millions of Dollars ; but the actual cost, in the ruder infancy of the arts when most of them were erected, was probably much more. Versailles alone cost some Thirty Millions of Dollars at first, while enormous sums have since been expended in perfecting and furnishing it. It would be within the truth to say that France, from the infancy of Louis XIV to the expulsion of Louis Philippe, has paid more as simple interest on the residences of her monarchs and their families than the United States, with a larger population and with far greater wealth than France has averaged through that period, now pays for the entire cost of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of her Government. All that we have paid our Presidents from Washinging ton inclusive, adding the cost of the Presidential Mansion and all the furniture that has from time to time been put into it, would not build and fornish one wing of a single Royal Palace of

France-that of Versailles But the point to which I would more especially call attention is that of the unwearied exertions of Royalty to foster and inflame the passion for Military glory. I wandered for hours through the spacious and innumerable halls of Versailles, in which Art and Nature seem to have been taxed to the utmost to keap up prodigies of splendor. At least one hundred of these rooms would each of itself be deemed a marvel of sumptuous display anywhere else; yet here we passed over floors of the richest Mosaic and through galleries of the finest and most elaborately wrought Marble as if they had been but the roughest navement or the rudest plaster. The eye is fatigued, the mind bewildered, by an almost endless succession of sumptuous carving, gilding, painting, &c., until the intervention of a naked ante-room or stair-case becomes a positive relief to both. And the ideas everywhere predom mant are those of War and its misnamed Glory Here are vast, expensive pictures purporting to represent innumerable Sieges and Battles in which the French arms were engaged, many of them so insignificant that the world has wisely forgotten them, yet here preserved to inflame and poison the minds of hot-blooded, unreflecting youth, impelling them to rush into the manufacture of cripples and corpses under the horrible delusion that needless, aimless Slaughter, if perpetrated by wholesale, can really be honorable and glorious. These paintings, as a whole, are of moderate value as works of Art. while their tendency is horrible and their details

writhing in speechless agony, men riddled by cannon-shot or pierced by musket-balls and ghastly with coming death, such are the spectacles which the more favored and fortunate of the Gallic youth have been called for generations to admire and enjoy. These battlepieces have scarcely more Historic than Artistic value, since the names of at least half of them might be transposed and the change be undetected by ninety-nine of every hundred who see them. If all the French Battles were thus displayed, it might be urged with plausibility FRANCE, now the most Democratic, was that these galleries were Historical in their character, but a full half of the story, that which tells of French disaster and discomfiture -is utterly suppressed. The Battles of Ptole mais, of lyry of Fontenoy, of Rivoli, of Austerlitz, &c., are here as imposing as paint can make them, but never a whisper of Agincourt, Crecy, Poictiers, Blenheim, or Romillies, nor vet of Salamanca, of Vittoria, of Leipsic, or Waterloo. Even the wretched succession of forays which the French have for the last tweny years been prosecuting in Algerine Africa ere shines resplendent, for Vernet has painted. by Louis Philippe's order and at France's cost, a succession of battle-pieces wherein French numbers and science are seen prevailing over Arab barbarism and irregular valor in combats whereof the very names have been wisely forgotten, though they occurred as but yesterday. One of these is much the largest painting I ever saw, and is probably the largest in the world, and it seems to have been got up merely to exhibit one of Louis Philippe's sons in the thickest of the fray. Last of all, we have the Capture of Abd-el-Kader,' as imposing as Vernet could make it, but no whisper of the persistent perfidy wherewith he has been retained or several years in bondage, in violation of the collection is, in its general effect, delusive and nischievous, the purpose being to exhibit War as always glorious and France as uniformly tri imphant. It is by means like these that the susiness of shattering knee-joints and multiply

ng orphans is kept in countenance.

turned, animals transfixed by spear-thrusts and

Versailles is a striking monument of the sel fish profligacy of King-craft and the long-suffering patience of Nations. Hundreds of thousands of laborers' children must have gone hungry to their straw pallets in order that their needy parents might pay the inexorable taxes levied to build this Palace. Yet after all it has stood namly uninhabited. Its immense extent and mequaled spiender require an immeasurable profusion in its occupant, and the incomes even of kings are not absolutely without limit. So Versailles, with six or eight other Royal Palaces an and around Paris, has generally stood empty, entailing on the country an enornous annual expense for its simple preser-And now, though France has outgrown Royalty, it knows not what to do with its costly, spacious, glittering shells. A single Palace (Rambouillet) standing furthest from Paris, was converted (under Louis Philippe) into a gigantic storehouse for Wool, while its Spacious Parks and Gardens were wisely devoted to the breeding and sustenance of the choicest Merino Sheep. The others mainly stand empty, and how to dispose of them is a National perplexity. some of them may be converted into Hospitals, Insane Retreats, &c., others into Libraries or Galleries of Art and Science; but Versuelles is too for from Paris for aught but a Retreat as aforesaid, and has cost so immense a sum that any use which may be made of it will seem wasteful. I presume it could not be sold as it stands for a tenth of its actual cost. Perhaps it will be best, therefore, to convert all the others into direct uses and preserve this for public inspection as a perpetual memorial of the reckless as a warning to Nations never again to entrust their destinies to men who, from their very education and the influences surrounding them through life, must be led to consider the Toiling Millions as mainly created to pamper their appe tites, to gratify their pride, and to pave with their corpses their road to extended dominion

-ST. CLOUD is a much smaller but more pleas antly situated and more tastefully furnished and decorated Palace, some miles nearer than Ver-Paris, and commanding an admirable view of the city. The Lexembourg, situated in the Southern section of the city, is externally a chaste and well-proportioned edifice, containing some fine pictures by living artists, and surrounded by spacious and delightful woods, shrulsbery, &c., termed 'the Gardens of the Luxembourg. The TUILERIES, in the heart of the city, near the Seine, I have not seen internally, and the exterior seems low, straggling, and every way unimposing. Its extent is almost incredible by those who have not seen it-scarcely less than that of Versailles. The Louven is the finest structure of all, and most worthily devoted. Its lower story is filled with Sculpture of no considerable ment, but its galleries contain more strikingly good Paintings than I shall ever again see under one roof. I have spent a good part of two days there, and mean to revisit it on my return.

PASSPORTS, & If each American could spend three days on this continent, his love of Country and of Liberty could not fail to be quickened and intensified, if only by an experience of the enormity of the Passport nuisance. It has cost me precious hours already, not to speak of dollars, and is certain to cost many more of each. I have nearly concluded to given up Germany on account of it, while Italy fairly swarms with petty sovereignties and with Yankee Consuls, the former afraid of their own black shadows, the latter intent on their beloved two dollars each from every American traveler. Such is the report I have of them, and I presume the reality is equal to the foreshadowing. It is a shame that Republican France stands far behind Aristocratic Britain in this respect, but I trust the contrast will not endure many more years.

-Two Americans who arrived here last week caused some perplexity to their landlord. Every man who lodges a stranger here must see forthwith that he has a Passport in good condition, in default of which said host is liable to a penalty. Now these Americans, when applied to, produced Passports in due form, but the professions set forth therein were not transparent to the landlord's apprehension. One of them was duly designated in his Passport as a 'Loufer,' the other as a ' Rowdy,' and they informed him, on application, that, though these professions were highly popular in America and extensively followed, they knew no French synonyms into which they could be translated. The landlord, not content with the sign manual of Daniel Webster, affirming that all was right, applied to on American friend for a translation of the inexplicable professions, but I am not sure that he has even yet been fully enlightened with regard to them. -I am off to-day (I hope) for Lyons and

Italy.

IF Mr. Secretary Corwin had an interview with Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance at Cincinnati on the 25th uit

The Higher Law in the French Assembly.

A bill in the French Legislative Assembly for the reorganization of the National Guard has recently given rise to a piquant debate. We give a sketch of the leading arguments, which were pre-sented with the characteristic national vivacity, and which fully recognize the principle that legislative enactments are not paramount to the divine law of

humanity. After several preliminary speeches, the floor was obtained by Mr. Arnaud (de l'Ariege.) He was obliged to wait for some time, until silence was produced. the House resounding with cries of "To-morrow

> On taking the sense of the Assembly, it was deided that the discussion should go on.

The President-The discussion is not adjourned till to-morrow. But, for God's sake, stience. (To the orator.) Go on. [A smile.] M. ARNAUD-The day that the public conscience

inserted in a constitution that there are duties prior to and above all written law, a radical revolution was effected in the political relations of the citizen with the Government, and in his relations with the law.

This was not a revolution in which an aufacious minority, trampling on the most sacred rights, at-Here is a law that is presented, and which will

soon be voted on. This law organizes one of the two elements of the public force. I will not stop to dis cuss its provisions. The Assembly has already expressed its opinions in that regard. If you destroy the 110th article of the Constitution,

it will still retain its validity. Its obligation will not e in the slightest degree diminished. [Cries of good! good! on the Left.1

If the Constitution had never been written, the sentiment of patriotism would still have been engraved on the heart of every Frenchman. (Great applause on the Left 1 Suppose, gentlemen, that this patriotism is excited

by an important crisis, what will be the result ! The citizen will take the 110th article of the Constitution in one hand, and the law on the National Guard in the other, while he says, " This law will prevent the ulfillment of the duties laid down in the 110th article of the Constitution. (Good! very good ! on the Left Movement on the Right.) Suppose that the Constitution shall one day need

the services of every citizen in its defense. What will be the demand of the citizen! I know that I am treading on dangerous ground, and that every word should be weighed. [Movement.] But I know also that a difficult position is not

helped by hypocrisy and equivocation. [Great applause on the Left.] Our country is exposed to the worst evils. We are bound to guard against them by adopting the

logical results of the republican principle. How are we to understand the duties imposed

by the 110th article? This question includes everything which I propose to suggest on the What would be my duty as a member of the National Guard! As every citizen has this show of sovereignty, he has also his responsibility in the protection of the national liberties every citizen is the guardian of the Constitution. In appealig to all Frenchmen, it not only pays homage the imprescriptible rights of severeignty, but invokes a duty which cannot be neglected without cowardice. (Good ' Excellent ' on the Left.) If the Constitution is attacked, no matter by whom, every citizen, whether enrolled in the National Guard or not, ought to be on hand, with his swort or musket, for the defense of the Constitution -Applause from the Left. You wish to establish a National Guard and a reserve ; but I tell you that every citizen who avails himself of this exclusion, in order to avoid service, is a traitor to his country -(Good! good! on the Left.)

But suppose I am on the rolls of the regular Na-

ional Guard, what is my duty then ! THE RIGHT-To obey the law.

THE LEFT-The Constitution first. THE RIGHT-To obey your officers. [Various

M. ARNAUD-What are the duties of the armed

M. ARNAUD-I make no distinction between the soldier and the National Guard. Their position is the same they have the same rights, the same dutiesthe discipline of the army and of the National Guard may differ, but this does not change the character of their vocations-it is identical-it is to defend nation ality against enemies without and legal pretensions within. [Good! Great! on the Left-noise on the Right. | You have found it convenient, in order to east distrust on the adversaries of the law, to accuse the whole of one side of the Assembly of wishing to sow division between the National Guard and the army Yes! Yes! on the Left | For this end you have quoted the words of another age, and have uttered n the tribune a name which is synonymous with viatence. But what if I should prove to you that the

THE LEFT-Speak ' speak '

Mr. Annaun-I tell you that the measure you propose realizes inversely the ideas of Robespierre. Ah! Ah! on the Right. Ironical smiles.]

gentlemen of the Committee are merely plagiarists of

Robespierre ! [Great sensation-exclamations on the

THE LEFT-Hear! Hear! Mr. ARNAUD then quoted a passage from Robes-

pierre, saying that in the midst of all the ruins, the poblity remained at the head of the armies, and that n order to form a counterpoise to this influence, there should be a National Guard, composed entirely of citizens. Do you now see how at that epoch a universal National Guard could be organized without being infamous? Do you still reproach a man with what was the opinion of every sincere defender of the Revolution! [Good: very good!] The Committee have not been able to look at the disposition of the army since February without a secret uneasiness. They have accordingly wished, like shrewd men as they are, to organize a privileged National Guard as a counterpoise to our Democratic army-(Loud and tumultuous cheers on the Left. Disturbance on the Right.) The man whom you have quoted wished to organize a Democratic National Guard, that is, a universal one, in order to form a counterpoise against a privileged army, organized to sustain the Monarchy, (That's it! Good! on the Left.) And is it us, Republicans, whom you accuse-we who weicomed the Revolution of February with enthusiastie acclamations. We do not wish to sow division between the National Guard and the army. We would have nothing but armed citizens, with the same mission, the same rights, and the same duties. The Report of the Committee reduces the duties of the armed citizen to a single one-obedience to his officers. [Yes! True! on the Right | You have forgotten the duty of the citizen toward the lawyou have forgotten his duty toward his own conscience. (Protracted expressions of irony on the Right.

M. Estancelin-His conscience is his corporal. (Oh! ch! on the Left.)

M. ARNAUD-By what right will you tell me, " You shall be what I command without examination, without control, you are a passive instrument, obey "-(Yes! yes! on the Right.) A provision like this is a monstrosity, it is anti-democratic. (Good! Good! on the Left.] No military commander can imp his will on my own; if he requires a violation of the law, whether as a soldier, or as one of the National Guard, I will disobey. (Prolonged sensation-Agitation-Protests on the Right. Voice on the Right-Who shall decide whether

the law has been violated?

M. ARNAUD—Do you ask who shall decide! I an-

swer, my conscience. [Ironical smiles and protests on the Right-Prolonged applause on the Left.1

Under any government, I know nothing superior of the voice of my conscience. (Good! On the to the voice of my conscience. [Good! Left. | This is not all. What I have said of military commanders, I say also of the Government,-I say it of the law. I owe no obelience to the law, but within the limits of justice. [New and vehement interruptions on the Right.-The Left: Good! Excellent.-Great agitation.)

The President then addressed a member, who, from the seats of the Right, violently interrupted the speaker, and endeavored to take his place. Tais member not complying with the orders of the Prest-